



## Husband Support and The Role of Health Officers with Triple Elimination Examination in Pregnant Women

Siti Rohani<sup>1\*)</sup>; Rini Wahyuni<sup>1</sup>; Yuliani Fitria<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1\*)</sup> Diploma of Midwifery Study Program

<sup>2</sup> Midwifery Applied Undergraduate Faculty of Health

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### ABSTRACT

Triple elimination examination is carried out for reducing the number of new infections in newborns so that there is a break in the chain of disease transmission from mother to baby. The support from health officers in the form of informational support on how to transmit HIV and its prevention, as well as providing motivation to the community to carry out HIV testing voluntarily. The research objective was to determine the correlation between husband's support and the role of health workers with triple elimination examinations for pregnant women. This research is a quantitative type by using a cross-sectional analytic approach. The research subjects were pregnant women in the second and third trimesters with the object of this research being the husband's support and the role of health officers. The research was carried out at the Sukarame Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in December 2021. The data were collected by using a questionnaire, the data analysis was univariate and bivariate. The results showed that from 146 respondents, 67 respondents (45.9%) carried out the examination, respondents with positive husband support were 75 (51.4%), and respondents with positive health workers were 88 (60.3%). There is a correlation between the husband's support ( $p$ -value = 0.003), and there is a correlation between the support of the role of officers ( $p$  value = 0.000) with triple elimination examinations at the Sukarame Health Center in 2021. It is hoped that health workers can provide counseling to pregnant women about the importance of triple elimination examinations through the media leaflets or the internet during visiting Integrated Health care Center, and classes for pregnant women.

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#### Kata kunci:

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<sup>\*)</sup> corresponding author

Siti Rohani

Universitas Aisyah Pringsewu

Email: [siroazza@gmail.com](mailto:siroazza@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRAK

Pemeriksaan triple eliminasi dilakukan untuk menurunkan angka infeksi baru pada bayi baru lahir sehingga terjadi pemutusan mata rantai penularan penyakit dari ibu ke bayi. Dukungan tenaga kesehatan dalam bentuk dukungan informasi baik berupa informasi tentang cara penularan HIV dan pencegahannya, serta memberikan motivasi kepada masyarakat guna melakukan pemeriksaan HIV secara sukarela. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan dukungan suami dan peran petugas kesehatan dengan pemeriksaan triple eliminasi pada ibu hamil. Penelitian ini jenis kuantitatif menggunakan pendekatan analitik cross sectional. Subjek penelitian adalah ibu hamil pada trimester II dan III dengan objek penelitian ini adalah dukungan suami dan peran petugas kesehatan. Penelitian dilaksanakan di puskesmas Sukarame kota Bandar Lampung pada bulan Desember 2021. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan kuesioner, analisis data secara univariat dan bivariat. Hasil penelitian diketahui dari 146 responden dengan melakukan pemeriksaan sebanyak 67 (45,9%), responden dengan dukungan suami positif sebanyak 75 (51,4%),

responden dengan petugas kesehatan positif sebanyak 88 (60,3%). Ada hubungan dukungan suami ( $p$ -value = 0,003), dan Ada hubungan dukungan peran petugas ( $p$  value = 0,000) dengan pemeriksaan triple eliminasi di Puskesmas Sukarame tahun 2021. Diharapkan petugas kesehatan dapat memberikan penyuluhan kepada ibu hamil tentang pentingnya pemeriksaan triple eliminasi melalui media leaflet atau internet saat posyandu, dan kelas ibu hamil.



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## INTRODUCTION

Triple Elimination is one part of the PMTCT (Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission) program, which is a program to prevent disease transmission from mother to child, whose activities are carried out comprehensively, from services, prevention, therapy, and care for pregnant women and the baby during pregnancy, childbirth and afterward (Ministry of Health, 2019).

In 2018 the number of pregnant women with HIV who reported receiving anti retrovirals for PMTCT was 1800 women with an estimated percentage of pregnant women living with HIV receiving ARVs for PMTCT at 15%. Transmission of STIs from mother to child can result in stillbirth, neonatal death, low birth weight, prematurity, sepsis, pneumonia, neonatal conjunctivitis, and congenital deformities (WHO, 2021).

In Indonesia, the prevalence of HIV infection, syphilis, and hepatitis B among pregnant women was 0.3%, 1.7%, and 2.5%, respectively. The risk of mother-to-child transmission for HIV was 20% - 45%, for Syphilis, it was 69% - 80% and for Hepatitis B it was more than 90%. (Ministry of Health RI, 2017).

The achievement of triple elimination data in Lampung Province was 61.60% for HIV examination, 55.94% for syphilis examination, and 67.26% for hepatitis examination in pregnant women. Data on the achievement of the Lampung Province Triple Elimination examination has not yet reached the target of 90% inspection. Triple Elimination Coverage Data for pregnant women at the Sukarame Public Health Center was 33.97% (Lampung Provincial Health Office, 2020).

Many factors can affect the health of individuals and communities, such as environmental conditions, genetics, income levels and education and relationships with friends, the role of health officers, and social status, education, gender, physical environment, healthy workplace, safe house, community and roads all contribute to good health (WHO, 2019).

Many things affect a person's behavior in seeking and utilizing health services. Factors related to the behavior of pregnant women in HIV examination are knowledge, attitudes, availability of facilities and infrastructure, and support from husbands, families, and health officers who also support (Halim, BM, & Kusumawati, 2016).

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research type is a type of quantitative research by using an analytical survey method. Analytical survey research design used a Cross-Sectional approach. The variables in this study consisted of independent variables, namely family support and the role of health officers while

the dependent variable was triple elimination examination for pregnant women.

The instrument used is a questionnaire (closed questionnaire). The questionnaire consists of 10 questions about the husband's support, the role of health officers, and the triple elimination examination for pregnant women. A good instrument must meet two important requirements, namely valid and reliable. The data processing method starts with editing, then coding continues to processing to cleaning. The analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis, the analysis used to test 2 associations 2 categorical variables used statistical tests, namely the Chi-Square test.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Triple Elimination is an effort to eliminate the transmission of HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B which is carried out together because HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B infections have relatively the same transmission patterns, which are transmitted through sexual intercourse between humans, exchange/blood contamination, and can be transmitted vertically from mother to child. Elimination of Transmission of HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B was carried together (Ministry of Health RI, 2017).

Types of Disease Triple Elimination HIV/AIDS stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus, which is a virus that causes AIDS by attacking white blood cells called CD4 cells so that it can damage the human immune system (Ministry of Health, 2014).

### *Factors Affecting Elimination Behavior*

Human behavior is all human activities, both directly and indirectly that can be observed by outsiders (Notoatmodjo, 2014). Elimination behavior is the act or deed of a person to carry out a type of elimination examination which is influenced by various factors, including husband/family support, if the husband showed support in various ways, the wife will feel more confident and more motivated to always maintain her health so that she can affect behavior for testing for HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B. Secondly, the support of health officers, the role of health officers is a support system for patients by providing assistance in the form of information or advice, real assistance, or actions that have emotional benefits or affect the behavior of the recipient. (Mubarak, W. I., 2012).

### *Univariate Analysis*

#### *a. Frequency Distribution of triple elimination examinations for pregnant women at the Sukarame Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2021*

**Table 1**  
**Frequency distribution of triple elimination examinations for pregnant women**

Triple Elimination Examination	N	%
Doing examination	67	45.9
Not doing examination	79	54.1
Total	146	100,0

According to the researcher, among respondents by not do the triple elimination examination as many as 79 respondents (54.1%) had many reasons that they felt that people did not do the triple elimination examination. Among them are a lack of knowledge of triple elimination examinations, then lack of family support such as husbands who do not understand, or cannot accompany, and other family members who are not supportive. It was different if the mother works so there is no time to make visits to the Public Health Center because the work schedule of the Public Health Center is the same as the schedule of working mothers.

The current state of the COVID-19 pandemic has also had an impact on the visits of pregnant women to the Public Health Center for examinations. In addition to face-to-face restrictions, as well as crowds, pregnant women also take care of themselves to try not to leave the house, this is also an excuse given by several respondents. This also provides obstacles to the lack of information obtained by pregnant women in obtaining information on the importance of triple elimination.

*b. Frequency Distribution of husband's support for pregnant women at the Sukarame Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2021*

**Table 2**  
**Frequency Distribution of husband's support for pregnant women**

Husband Support	N	%
Positive	75	51.4
Negative	71	48.6
Total	146	100,0

According to researchers, husbands' support for pregnant women will make pregnant women become more confident in undergoing their pregnancy. The support of husbands in pregnant women to carry out HIV examination, one of which is by taking them to the ANC service at the nearest Public Health Center, discussing HIV with the wife and health officers. The husband plays an important role in women's reproductive health in preventing HIV transmission from mother to baby. The results of the study showed that respondents with negative husband support were 71 (48.6%), meaning that there were still very many pregnant women who were not supported by their husbands, it was found that some husbands did not accompany them to check-ups, did not provide facilities such as financing, providing vehicles or

anything. On the other hand, the husband also did not provide information about the triple elimination examination that must be carried out by pregnant women.

According to researchers, this husband's support will arise in the husband if the husband really understands the needs of pregnant women well. It is the duty of health officers to provide more education to husbands regarding the needs of pregnant women during their pregnancy so that husbands are open, encourage, and motivate pregnant women to fulfill their needs such as prenatal care.

*c. Frequency distribution of the role of health officers in pregnant women at the Sukarame Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2021*

**Table 3**  
**Frequency distribution of the role of health officers in pregnant women at the Sukarame Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2021**

The role of health officers	N	%
Positive	88	60.3
Negative	58	39,7
Total	146	100,0

Field results were obtained by respondents with a negative role of health officers as many as 58 (39.7%). Where health workers have a role as educators such as providing IEC to pregnant women, the role as implementers such as providing services to pregnant women can perform triple elimination examinations. The study results showed that there were midwives who did not provide counseling during the covid pandemic regarding triple elimination examinations. According to researchers, health officers have

an influence on the community in utilizing a health service. This influence can be in the form of support from health officers which is a driving factor in the utilization of VCT services. The support from health officers, especially in the form of informational support, in the form of information on how to transmit HIV and its prevention, as well as providing motivation to the community to carry out HIV examination voluntarily.

**Bivariate Analysis**

**The Correlation between husband's support with Triple Elimination Examination for Pregnant Women at Sukarame Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2021**

Based on table 4.4, it is known that of 75 respondents with positive husband support, 44 respondents (58.7%) did

triple elimination examinations and 31 respondents (41.3%) did not do triple elimination examinations. Of the 71 respondents with negative husband support, 23 respondents (32.4%) did triple elimination examinations and 48 respondents (67.6%) did not do triple elimination examinations.

**Table 4**  
The correlation between husband's support with Triple Elimination Examination for Pregnant Women at Sukarame Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2021

Husbands' Support	Triple Elimination Examination				Total		P- Value	OR 95% CI
	Doing		Not doing		N	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Positive	44	58.7	31	41.3	75	100	0.003	2.962 (1.505-5.829)
Negative	23	32.4	48	67.6	71	100		
Total	67	45.9	79	54.1	146	100		

The results of the statistical test obtained a p-value = 0.003 which means  $p < \alpha = 0.05$  (Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a correlation between the husband's support and triple elimination examination at the Sukarame Health Center in 2021 with an

OR value of 2.962. This means that respondents with positive husband support have a 2.962 times greater chance of conducting a triple elimination examination when compared to those not having an examination.

**Table 5**  
The correlation husband's support with Triple Elimination Examination for Pregnant Women at Sukarame Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2021

Husbands' support	Pemeriksaan Triple Eliminasi				Total		P- Value	OR 95% CI
	Doing		Not doing		N	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Positive	44	58.7	31	41.3	75	100	0,003	2.962 (1.505-5.829)
Negative	23	32.4	48	67.6	71	100		
Total	67	45.9	79	54.1	146	100		

Based on table 4.4, it is known that of 75 respondents with positive husband support, 44 respondents (58.7%) did triple elimination examinations and 31 respondents (41.3%) did not do triple elimination examinations. Of the 71 respondents with negative husband support, 23 respondents (32.4%) did triple elimination examinations and 48 respondents (67.6%) did not do triple elimination examinations.

The results of the statistical test obtained a p-value = 0.003 which means  $p < \alpha = 0.05$  (Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the husband's support and triple elimination

examination at the Sukarame Health Center in 2021 with an OR value of 2,962. It means that respondents with positive husband's support have a 2,962 times greater chance of conducting a triple elimination examination when compared to respondents with negative husband's support. With the support of the husband, the wife is always ready for a pregnancy check-up

**The correlation between the support of the role of health officers and the Triple Elimination Examination for Pregnant Women at the Sukarame Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2021**

**Table 6**  
The correlation between the role of health officers and the Triple Elimination Examination for Pregnant Women at the Sukarame Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City in 2021

The role of health officers	Triple elimination examinations				Total		P- Value	OR 95% CI
	Doing		Not doing		N	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Positive	53	60.2	35	39.8	88	100	0.000	4.759 (2.276-9.950)
Negative	14	24.1	44	75.9	58	100		
Total	67	45.9	79	54.1	146	100		

Based on table 4.5, it is known that of 88 respondents with positive officer roles, 53 respondents (60.2%) did triple elimination examinations and 35 respondents (39.8%) did not do triple elimination examinations. Of the 58

respondents with negative officer roles, 14 respondents (24.1%) carried out triple elimination checks and 44 respondents (75.9%) did not carry out triple elimination examinations.

The results of the statistical test obtained a p-value = 0.000, which means  $p < \alpha = 0.05$  ( $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a correlation between the support of the officer's role and the triple elimination examination at the Sukarame Public Health Center in 2021 with an OR value 4,759 means that respondents with a positive health officer role have a 4,759 times greater chance of conducting a triple elimination examination when compared to respondents with a negative officer role support. According to researchers, the role of health officers is very influential, because officers often interact, so that understanding of physical and psychological conditions is better, interacting frequently will greatly affect the sense of trust and acceptance of the presence of officers for themselves, as well as education and counseling provided by officers is very meaningful to pregnant women who take advantage of ANC services such as triple elimination examinations.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

It is known of 146 respondents who did the examination as many as 67 (45.9%) and respondents who did not do the triple elimination examination as many as 79 (54.1%), with positive husband support as many as 75 (51.4%) and respondents with negative husband support as many as 71 (48.6%). The number of positive health officers was 88 (60.3%) and respondents with negative health officers' roles were 58 (39.7%). There is a correlation between husband's support with a value (p-value = 0.003) and officer role support with a value (p-value = 0.000) with a triple elimination examination of pregnant women at the Sukarame Health Center in 2021. With the correlation between the husband's support and the role of officers in triple elimination examinations for pregnant women, one of the efforts to decide the transmission of HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B from mother to baby has been carried out.

Suggestion The results of this study can be used as comparison materials and references for research, and as consideration for further deepening the advanced research by using different independent variables such as the correlation between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women towards triple elimination examinations, as well as the correlation between of facilities and infrastructure to triple elimination examinations in pregnant women.

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